



AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EMPOWERMENT COMMUNITY AT UNINHABITABLE HOUSE'S RENOVATION FUND ON WEST BANDUNG REGENCY

Nina Karlina¹, Budiman Rusli², Suryanto³, Candradewini⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Policy Study Center and Public Services, Politic and Social Sciences Faculty Padjadjaran University, Indonesia.

E-mail: karlina_nina@yahoo.com

Article History: Received on 2nd February 2019, Revised on 26th March 2019, Published on 3rd April 2019

Abstract

Purpose of Study: Cihampelas village, Cihampelas sub-district, West Bandung Regency is the most village that gets the social fund for the renovation of the house which is uninhabitable "Rumah Tidak Layak Huni" (RTLH). This village could inventory the uninhabitable houses properly so that in this village, there are around 334 renovations of uninhabitable houses. These RTLH renovations program is the program that aims to improve the economic life of the society by prioritizing the society self-reliance through build mutual cooperation and togetherness. By this empowerment then, the community empowerment organization "Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat" (KSM) became the coordinator of the program. The apparatus and companion consultant saw that KSM Cihampelas village, growth slowly unlike another village, but for the uninhabitable renovation they were effective and on target. Meanwhile, another village has so many problems in that community empowerment organization (KSM). In this analysis, the writer uses the qualitative method with study cases approach. The writer uses social capital theory, they are; trust, social norm and social networking. This community empowerment organization (KSM) who became the bearer in this program, has a leader or a chairman that collective collegial, so that all of the decisions can be taken from consensus. Although, from West Bandung's apparatus and companion consultant point of view, Cihampelas tend to be slow, and slow progress, but the Cihampelas' KSM very strong and trusted highly by the society towards this KSM. Although, from West Bandung's apparatus and companion consultant point of view, Cihampelas tend to be slow, and slow progress, the Cihampelas' KSM very strong and trusted highly by the society towards this KSM.

Methodology: In the data collecting technique, the writer uses an observation technique, deep interview, focus group discussion (FGD), interpretation approach, and library research. In data validation testing, the writer uses the triangulation technique by check, re-check and crosscheck for data that get from the theory, methodology, and writer perception. The resulting analysis shows that from three variables of social capital that analyzed by study cases at Cihampelas village for the fund of the uninhabitable program (RTLH), indicate that this village was succeeded in managing this program because they could explore the local wisdom which exists in these villages.

Results: This case proves that kinship culture which builds from this fund program at the society in this analysis, shows the culture of helping each other, trusting and knowing also caring, especially in facing the house renovation problems.

Implications/Applications: KSM highly respected by the society, since they know that the management does not get the incentive from anywhere, but because of their good intention to make the village and the environment more comfortable. Even the network is good enough because of the togetherness.

Keywords: *social capital, community empowerment organization, fund, uninhabitable house*

INTRODUCTION

The problems in real estate and settlement until nowadays still became a challenge for the government of West Bandung regency. There are so many factors influence the housing and settlement problems solution, one of the factors is caused by the population increased. The population increased, makes the needed for houses is increases also. In this autonomy regional era, so the housing responsibilities for the society must be the priority from the local government. West Bandung regency government has to think about the strategy to fulfill the houses needed.

In autonomy era, actually, government's role in developing the region, limited only in a facilitator, beside the government's role especially in terms of financing is limited. Aside from financing problem from the government, also there are other problems in fulfilling the houses needed in West Bandung regency, they are:

1. The imbalance between the high needed of habitable houses compared to the societies' economy in the village
2. The mechanism of housing renovation program has not optimal yet.
3. The decreasing of society will in mutual cooperation activity voluntary.

From those problems, also the limitation of the government's role, then it is the time for the society and private's role must be increased. So that, housing from the empowerment became the program alternative that can be used for the West Bandung regency government with the aim for the low economical life society will build the house in mutual cooperation. West Bandung regency government just gives the stimulant to renovate the houses Rp. 5.000.000 each of uninhabitable house (RTLH). This program attempts to build the social empowerment by increasing the togetherness and mutual cooperation in aim make the low economical society better.

By this empowerment pattern, so the community empowerment organization is the most important part in the implementation of houses uninhabitable renovation (RTLH). The realization of this program, depending on how the empowerment community (KSM) in managing the fund from the government, the role of the government, institution and the public figure. If these 4 constituents are cohesive, so the social fund of houses uninhabitable renovation in the village will be effective and on target.

The list of uninhabitable social fund in West Bandung Regency is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Realization of Uninhabitable Houses Renovation West Bandung Regency 2016

| No. | Regencies | Total Unit Renovation Fund Receiver RTLH |
|--------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | Cihampelas | 436 |
| 2 | Cikalongwetan | 193 |
| 3 | Cililin | 10 |
| 4 | Cipeundeuy | 96 |
| 5 | Cipongkor | 22 |
| 6 | Cisarua | 235 |
| 7 | GunungHalu | 280 |
| 8 | Lembang | 95 |
| 9 | Ngamprah | 39 |
| 10 | Padalarang | 70 |
| 11 | Parongpong | 176 |
| 12 | Rongga | 89 |
| 13 | Sindangkerta | 78 |
| 14 | Batujajar | 50 |
| 15 | Cipatat | 127 |
| 16 | Saguling | 30 |
| Total | | 2.026 |

(Sources: Conclusion Attachment of West Bandung Regent Number: 900/Kep. 487DCKTR/2016, after processed by the writer, 2017)

Based on the data above, Cihampelas regency was the regency that received the social fund the most for the renovation of the uninhabitable house that is 436 RTLH and Cihampelas village received the fund social the most RTLH around 334 houses. Seeing many houses that have to be managed by the community empowerment organization, so this KSM must be strong because the companion consultant KSM has limited people, while the territory-wide enough. Here the leadership and managerial from the KSM chairman became the center for the writer to be analyzed.

The previous research was done in Planning and Public Policy Magister Program, Economy and Business Faculty, Indonesia University 2014. The background of her research causes by 1.447 uninhabitable house in Depok in 2009, and in 2012 the total increased to 1.772 households. This research aims to evaluate the program by using 6 criteria that developed by William Dunn, they are; accuracy, effectively, adequacy, efficiency, flattening, and responsiveness with perception approach

to each household that received the advantage. This research has shown that the uninhabitable program (RTLH) in Depok city good enough. The result of this analysis indicated that the implementation of social rehabilitation program uninhabitable house (RS-RTLH) in Serang city has not optimal yet. It can be seen from the parties that not fully involved in the program RS-RTLH, and the writer found there are some of the implementers in limited understanding, and the socialization about RS-RTLH has not known yet by the people in Serangcity. (Jannah, 2014; Saeidi and Prasad, 2014)

Another previous research relevant and became the references. The background analysis caused by the disbursement of funds that not on time, the uninhabitable program that happens RS-RTLH inappropriate with implementation technique instruction, not all of the related institutions that have to respond with the program RS-RTLH give the contribution, and the program socialization RS-RTLH in Serang city has not optimal yet. (AdiFajarNugraha, 2014)

Indeed the research about RTLH, more focus on the government roles in implementation on the program. Whereas, the role of companion consultant and community empowerment organization (KSM) in RTLH's program has an important influence. In community empowerment organization (KSM) is the workgroup that consists of the chairman and the secretary also the member. Where the result of their work, depending on trust, norms and good relation between them. Seeing this situation, the writer interest to analyze the dominant social capital that encourages the successful of RTLH renovation program in West Bandung Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The social capital of society have 3 core variables, they are; trust, social norms, and social networking. Trust divided into the individual level, institutional, and abstract system. The social norm is the most important variable to keep the social relationship. The norms that exist in society, is the rule that made to keep the commitment, fulfill the responsibilities and the bond in the society. (Saputro, 2006) Social networking is the relationship of people or even the community which is related directly or indirectly. Social relationship related to communications in social networking. Social capital related to the parameter. Participation in social/work organization networking trusted each other, can be seen from, obedience to the norms can be seen from the obedience level to the norm which is believed, caring each other, and being involved in social organization activity. (Hasbullah, 2006) The existences of social capital must be added with cooperation dimension. Social capital externally influenced by mutual trust relation, mutual respect, and mutual benefit. Meanwhile, internally social capital influenced by the value in a community. (Matandare, 2018; Tri, 2006)

In social capital theory, known have 3 main streams. First, Putnam and Fukuyama's theory; second, Coleman's theory; and the third Bourdieu's theory. Putnam, Coleman, or Bourdieu agree that social capital is the resource. However, Coleman tends to see the social capital as the social resources which are available for the individuals and the families to achieves social mobility. Specifically, Coleman stated that social capital is the resources that could facilitate the individual and the family to have adequate human capital. (Coleman, 2011) The basic theory of Putnam, emphasize that social capital as the value about mutual trust belief between the member of society or hole of the society towards the leader. This social capital is seen as the social institution which involved the networks, norms, and belief to encourage social collaboration (coordination and cooperation) for the common interest. These things also contain the understanding the networks of civic engagement needed, relation/ social network inside of the society and the norms which triggered the community productivity. Social capital changed from something that gets by the individual into something that owned or not owned by another individual or group in a region, community, city, state or continent. Putnam explained that social capital is the resources owned by an individual or community to makes a commitment. Commitment understood as the social norms which became capital component such as honesty, an attitude to keep the commitment, fulfill the responsibilities, mutual bond between one to another. These social norms are the rules which are unwritten in a social system that handle the society to acts and interact with other people. The uses of this theory function to learn know, and analysis about the belief patterns, norms also the networks that exist, the dynamic that created and the resources that shaped the trust, norms, and networks that exist and further how those aspects implemented in a family and its relation with the social environment. (Putnam, 2001; Tabatabaei et al., 2014) Social capital in Coleman's theory has 3 forms; first, obligation and expectation based on a trustworthiness in social environments; second sources capacity of social structure information; and the third, norms which run with various sanctions. In this case, can be formulated that each of citizen or family in disaster situation has a social responsibility and hope to help each other, like exchanging information and experiences about preparedness in decreasing the risks of disaster. Social capital as the thing which refers to the institutional dimension, the relationship that created, and the norms that shaped the qualities and the quantities social relations in society. Social capital not only the total amount of institution or a group that underpinning social life but also with a wider spectrum. Societies ability in mutual cooperation cannot be separated from the social capital that they have. (Ife and Teboriero, 2008; Waldman et al., 2018) The nature of social capital is a social relationship that intertwined in society's daily life. The core of social capital

lies on how the social ability in an entity or a group to cooperated to build the networks to achieve the goal together. The cooperation colored by a mutual interrelation pattern and mutual reciprocity, and build based on trust which is sustained by the positive norms and social values. (Afriyani et al., 2018; Primadona, 2012)

METHODOLOGY

The researches approach that uses in the thin analysis studies cases approaches with qualitative analysis method. Qualitative research guidance the substantive theorizing based on the data. The research design uses the descriptive method, that is found out the facts with interpreted that portray the characteristics from several of a group or individual phenomenon that comes from the findings. The qualitative method uses to reveal comprehensively and naturally about how the social capital supports the successful program through the fund for the uninhabitable houses (RTLH). The informant also can illustrate the phenomenon that happens, causality relation, the tendency, and the developing culture in fund program for uninhabitable houses (RTLH).

The writer also put forward objectivity aspects and honesty that realized with explained the aim of the research to the informant. Besides, the writer also conceals the informant identity, so the consequences of this research won't are affected the informant that gives the information. Data and information used in this research come from the direct investigation, interview note, interview record, and the activity pictures that changed into documents and events note that processed to be the data. The descriptive model scheme is shown in Figure 1.

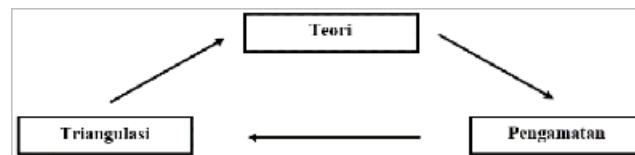


Figure 1: Models of Theory Usages in Qualitative Descriptive Research. (Sources: Bungin, 2010: 24)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Trust

Social capital measurement related trust approached with a research component towards human resources and strategic leadership. This social capital in the context of uninhabitable houses renovation measures through fund receiver behavior, behavior from community empowerment organization, leadership style and the existence of the organization.

The resulting analysis shows that half of the fund receivers in the Cihampelas village have bad behavior about the uninhabitable house renovation. Most of them, cannot finish the renovation, in hence thought of 5 million Rupiahs does not enough for the renovation, so there are many of them that still abandoned. For the rest, much wiser, they received the fund and renovated their house maximum with the material that sends by the community empowerment organization and they ask the help from another people to gets more fund and helps. After all, actually the closeness of receivers fund with the coordinator of community empowerment organization, public figure and the closeness with the apparatus has a big influence for the effectiveness the renovation of the uninhabitable house.

Meanwhile, the behavior from the community empowerment organization overall they were fair enough in distributing the goods for the renovation's material. But still, it gives the information to the fund receivers and others depend on the closeness and activeness the fund receivers in asking the information.

Based on the interview result with the companion consultant, community empowerment organization (KSM) in Cihampelas village, Cihampelas sub-district slow response towards the instructions from companion consultant. They always want to be guidance unlike the KSM from another village, which more independent.

In a leadership role, the headman only works as the facilitator related to society. Headman actually has to mediate between the Community Empowerment Organization and the society that received the fund or even the whole society. Cihampelas' headman tends to un-proactive, he just gives the instruction generally.

The responsibilities of uninhabitable houses renovation fully handled by community empowerment organization (KSM), the leadership responsible KSM is collegial collective, even though structurally organization consist of the chairman, secretary, and treasurer, but the leadership method not only handled by the chairman/coordinator but also the result of discussion based on the collective consensus, all the things are done together, concludes collectively. While the condition in Cihampelas village, there is no dominant figure that could take the decision quickly, so that the apparatus in West Bandung regency government or the companion consultant sees that the progress of Cihampelas village slower than another village.

Some of the people in Cihampelas village is very active in participates to supports the uninhabitable program with a volunteer in though or help, also helps the programs runs well by giving the material such as woods and bamboos. Community empowerment organization (KSM) does not get any incentive from the fund of uninhabitable (RTLH) or even from the village's government, and West Bandung Regency government. Moreover, to follows the BinteK activity, or another activity that related to implementation technique guidance RTLH, there is no incentive. KSM motivation is helping their village and the people so that by the fund from the government for the uninhabitable houses renovation can be on target and makes the settlement better, cleaner and beautiful.

The management of KSM do not have any vision and mission from their community, they just attempt to distribute the fund based on the rule and run well with the consensus and collegial collective leadership. Decisions processing, monitoring and evaluating has been done with togetherness.

b. Social Norm.

Social norm measures from the financial resources and infrastructure found from the willingness fund indicator around 5 million from the West Bandung regency government, another helps in form of financial and goods from another source, human resources that processed it. Based on the interview result, actually, most of the society stated that 5 million enough to stimulus for the fund receiver to renovates their house. Even though there are some people thinks that it's not enough. In additional help in form of material, they are such as additional donation from the society or from another donation like contributes to renovates the houses or thoughts, its more than enough given from the society around the village. In fact, competitively, the management and the society do not have special competences, but they have good intention to renovate the uninhabitable houses. Means, basically the fund from the West Bandung regency government received openly in this village, and enough to stimulants, but for the community empowerment organization KSM with no incentive, it is such as an obstacle for the human resources enhancement quality in that community. Because in BinteK event and technique training held by the government, far enough so need the cost for the transportation and another need. From the infrastructure supporting sides for the implementation and enhancement performance KSM still unavailable, both in terms technology or another facility.

c. Social Networking.

Measurements of social model related to social networking approaching with research component towards process management and environment. This social capital in the management fund context for the uninhabitable houses renovation measures by the community empowerment organization involved in the organization and its influence. Fund processed RTLH done through the socialization to the society via RT, RW and then discussed who will get the fund. Cihampelas village is one of the active villages so they obtained various funding to renovate the house in this RTLH program. Afterward, the meeting results of RT and RW, re-consensus in village extent were forwarded to the West Bandung regency government. As a result, society can get access widely to propose more programs.

Based on the result of the interview above, RTLH program in Cihampelas village has not been done unlikely the professional, but the management processes and functions start from the planning, organizing, actuating as well as controlling has been done with collectively and togetherness. So that the Cihampelas local wisdom could be excavated.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From three variables of social capital that have been analyzed used case study in Cihampelas village for uninhabitable houses fund's program (RTLH), indicated that the success of this village in managing this program support by the society that can excavate the Cihampelas local wisdom. Community empowerment organization (KSM) that handle the program led by the collegial collective leader, so all of the decisions tend to be a consensus decision. Even though from the apparatus and companion consultant West Bandung regency point of view, Cihampelas village tends to be slow progress, but the KSM Cihampelas village very strong and trustworthy by the society in this village. This situation shows that the relationship culture that builds in this fund program at the society which is analyzed showing the mutual cooperation culture, trusting, knowing and caring, especially in faced the house building problems. KSM get so many respected since the society knows that the management does not pay, but because of their good intention to help the village and the environment more comfortable. The social networks were good enough because of the togetherness.

REFERENCES

- AdiFajarNugraha (2014). Impelementasi Program RehabilitasiSosialRumahTidakLayakHuni (RS-RTLH) di Kota Serang. S2 Thesis, Universitas Sultan AgengTirtayasa.
- Afriyani, D., Sa'dijah, C., Subanji, S., and Muksar, M. (2018). Characteristics of Students' Mathematical Understand-

- ing in Solving Multiple Representation Task based on Solo Taxonomy. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education*, 13(3):281–287.
- Coleman (2011). *The Foundation of Social Theory*. pages 300–318, Cambridge, MA. Belknap of Harvard UP.
- Hasbullah, J. (2006). *Social Capital: Menuju Keunggulan Budaya Manusia*. Indonesia, Jakarta. MR-United Press.
- Ife and Teboriero (2008). :35) “ Alternative Pengembangan Masyarakat di Era Globalisasi Community Development”.
- Jannah, N. (2014). *Evaluasi Program Rehabilitasi Rumah Tidak Layak Huni (RTLH) di Kota Depok*. S2 Thesis, Universitas Indonesia.
- Matandare, M. A. (2018). Botswana Unemployment Rate Trends by Gender: Relative Analysis with Upper Middle Income Southern African Countries (2000-2016). *Dutch Journal of Finance and Management*, 2(2):04.
- Primadona (2012). Penguatan Modal Sosial untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Pedesaan (Kelompok-Tani Kecamatan Rambatan), *Jurnal Polibisnis*.
- Putnam, R. D. (2001). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. pages 22–23, New York. Touchstone.
- Saeidi, H. and Prasad, G. B. (2014). Impact of accounting information systems (AIS) on organizational performance: A case study of TATA consultancy services (TCS)-India. *UCT Journal of Management and Accounting Studies*, 4(4):412–417.
- Saputro, G. E. (2006). *Modal Sosial dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Hutan pada Masyarakat Adat Kasepuhan Banten Kidul*, Skripsi S1. Bogor. Institut Pertanian.
- Tabatabaei, F., Karahroudi, M. M., and Bagheri, M. (2014). Monitoring and zoning sultry phenomena in the southern provinces of Iran. *UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research*, 2(3):1–8.
- Tri, P. (2006). Penguatan Modal Sosial Untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pedesaan dalam Pengelolaan Lahan Kering: Studi Kasus di Desa-desa (Hulu DAS) Ex Proyek Bangun Desa, Kabupaten Gunungkidul dan Ex Proyek Pertanian Lahan Kering, Kabupaten Boyolali. *Jurnal Argo Ekonomi*, 24(2):178–206.
- Waldman, D. H. G., González, G. T., and Cordero, O. L. (2018). Factores que determinan la selección de la universidad destino en el ámbito internacional. *Opción*, 34(86):235–258.